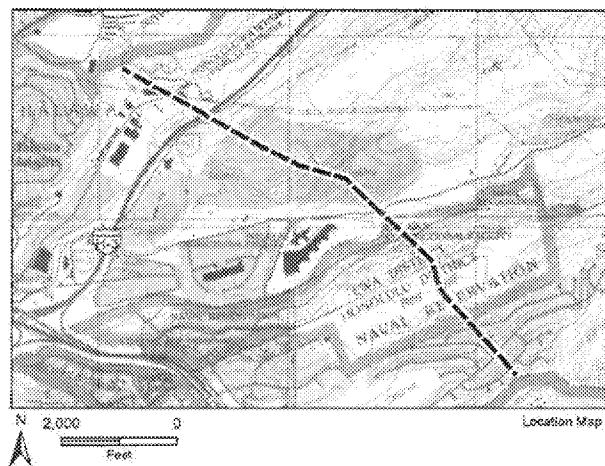
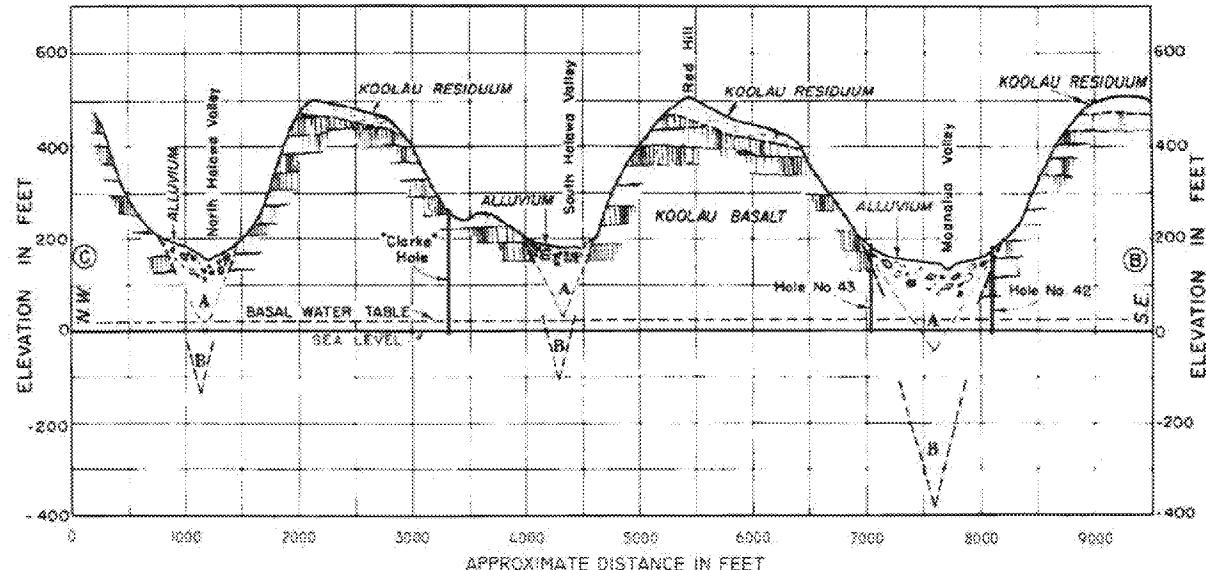


The stratigraphy for well HDMW2253-03 is shown in relation to the water table, stream bed, and USTs. The borehole encountered good hard rock about 250 ft beneath ground surface and about 60 ft beneath the water table (borehole logs attached).



Per Wentworth, 1942:

"Geologic cross-section from Kalihi to Aiea, along a line tangent to the several 500 foot contour loops on the spur facets. The several drill holes indicated are not on this line but each is projected into the cross-section in a position corresponding closely with its relation to the valley and the valley wall. The basal water table from Kalihi to the east side of Moanalua approximates the elevation of 24 feet (October, 1942); on the west side of Moanalua Valley is a drop of about 0.70 feet, then one to 21.7 west of South Halewa and to 19.50 west of possible rock profiles A and B are based on width and steepness of valley topography. Profile A is about the steepest that seems plausible; profile B is no deeper than is possible if rock walls continue to steep as some revealed in Palae Valley by drilling."

Note: The portion of the original cross-section from Kalihi to Moanalua (A to B) is not shown here.

Figure 1
Geologic Cross-Section Through
Halewa Valley from Wentworth (1942)

A map of the area showing the trace of a cross section done by Wentworth, one of early Board of Water Supply Geologists. The cross section shows the range of valley fill depths depending on assumptions made. Wentworth's "A" projection of the valley fill agrees closely with the stratigraphy logs from HDMW2253-03